

« Learning from Vietnam's experiences in the prevention & control of HPAI »

Patrice GAUTIER
DVM

Agronomes & Vétérinaires sans frontières (AVSF)

Documents available on:

www.livestockworkinggroup.org & www.avsf.org

Contact: vietnam@avsf.org

p.gautier@avsf.org



Bangkok – 5 October 2006

Overview



- Introduction
- AVSF expertise
- Results achieved by Vietnam on HPAI
- How these results were achieved?
- Remaining challenges
- Conclusions
- Discussion, Questions & Answers

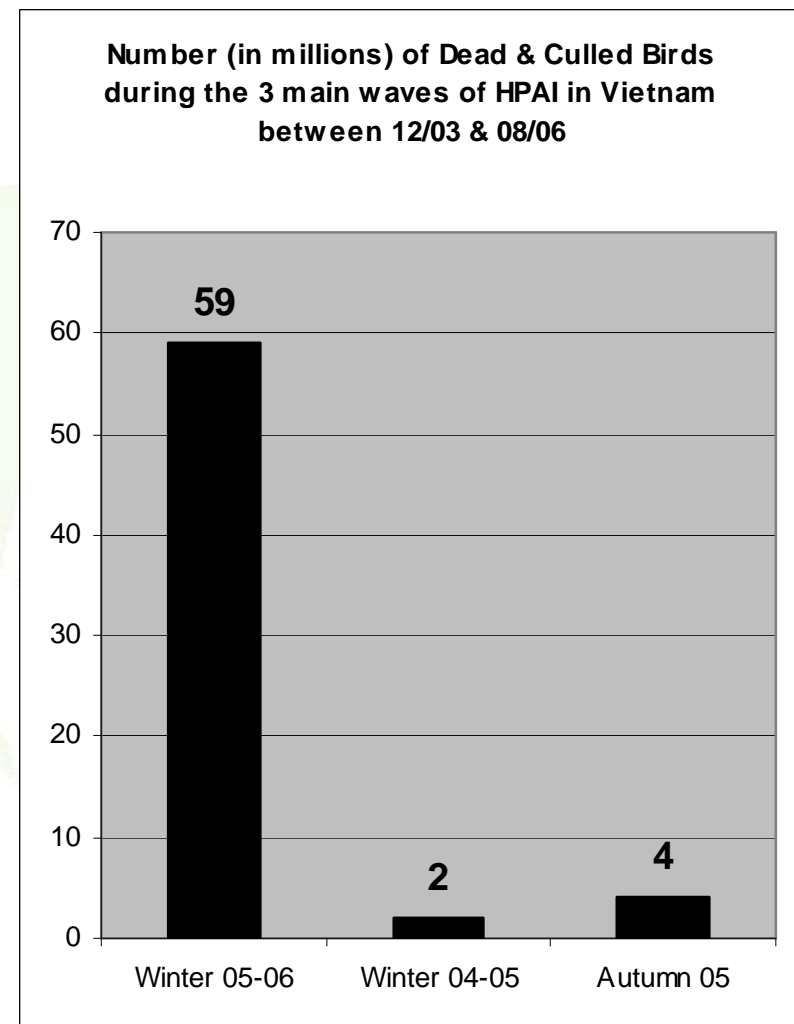


Bangkok – 5 October 2006

History of HPAI outbreaks in Vietnam

3 main waves

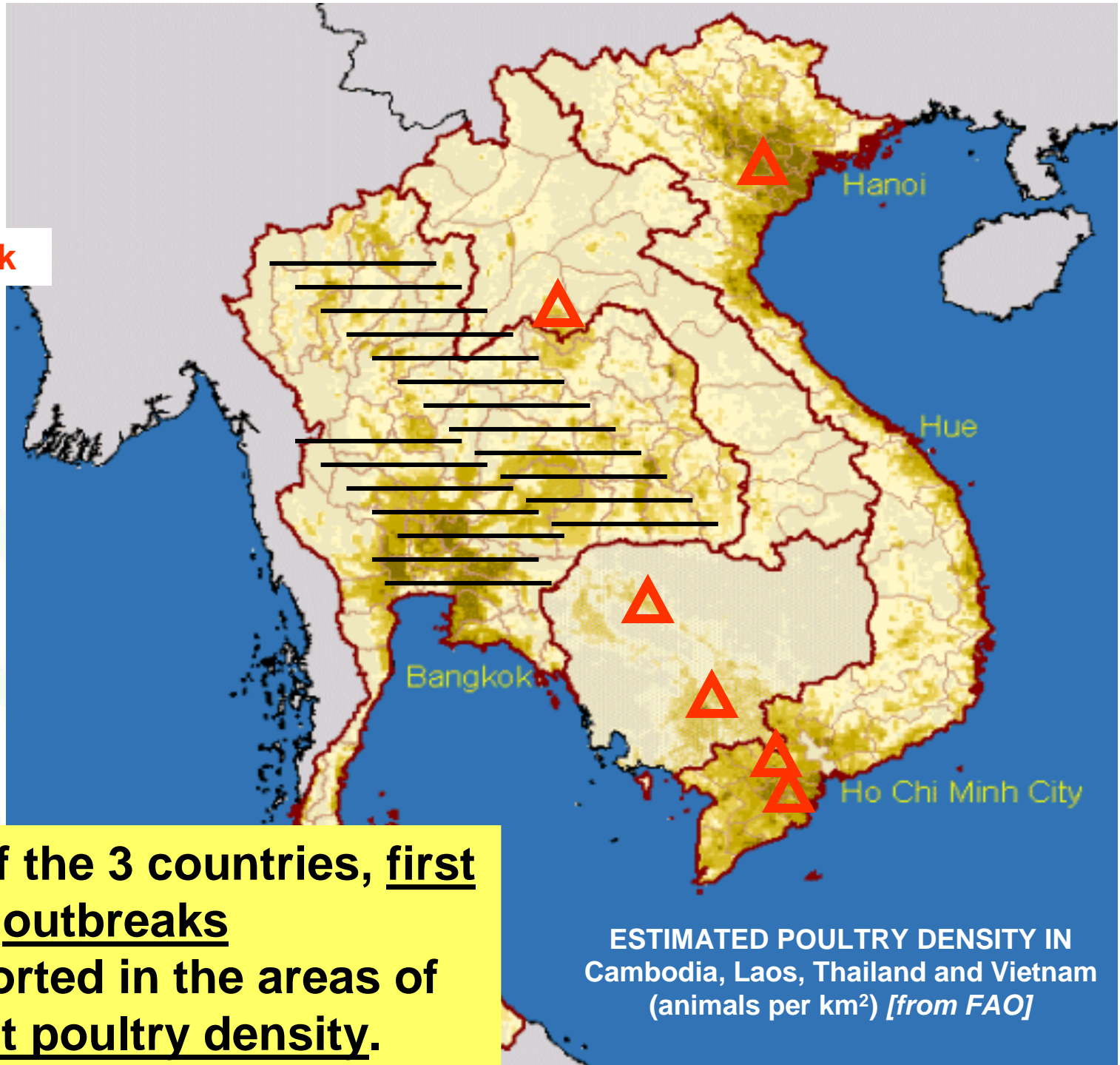
- ü 1: Massive spread
- ü 2: Limited spread.
- ü 3: Limited spread.



Bangkok – 5 October 2006




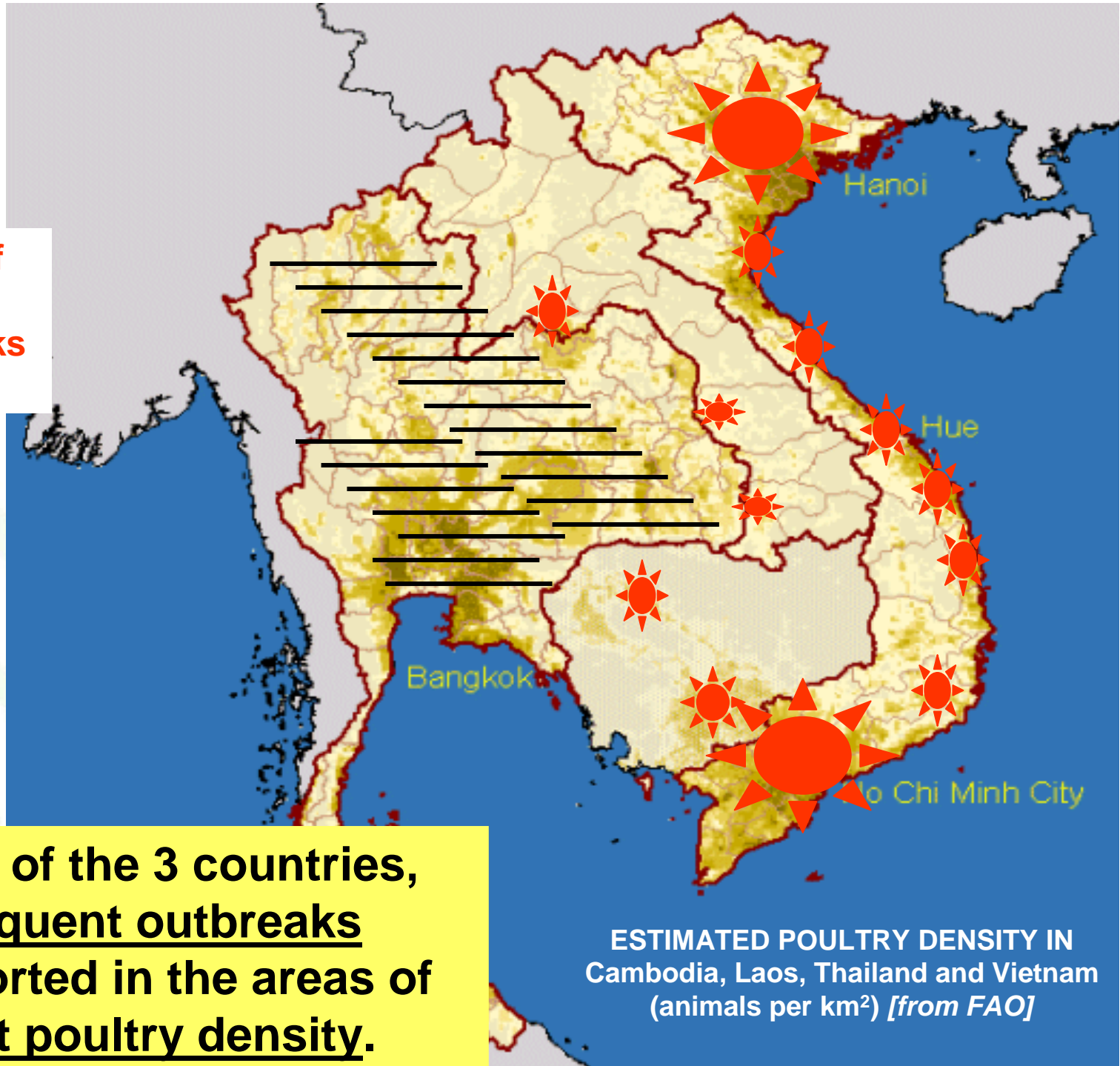
HPAI Outbreak



For each of the 3 countries, first outbreaks were reported in the areas of highest poultry density.

ESTIMATED POULTRY DENSITY IN Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam (animals per km²) [from FAO]


**Main areas of
subsequent
HPAI Outbreaks**



**For each of the 3 countries,
subsequent outbreaks
were reported in the areas of
highest poultry density.**

**ESTIMATED POULTRY DENSITY IN
Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam
(animals per km²) [from FAO]**

History of HPAI outbreaks in Vietnam

- **More & more localized in highest avian density.**
- **Difficult to prevent 1st outbreak but easier to prevent secondary outbreaks.**
- **Sources of 1st outbreaks: environment, silent carriers, imports, etc.?**
- **Sanitary impact decreases, but economic impact increases (no consumption => no sale)**
- **Ducks affected: 10 to 40%**
- **Bad news:**
 - **Will come back every year; loss of consumer confidence; vicious circle (AI => FMD => AI ...)**
- **Good news:**
 - **VS (despite low salaries, decentralization, low involvement of practitioners) & Industry better able to manage crisis.**

Bangkok – 5 October 2006

History of HPAI outbreaks in Vietnam



- Potential role of ducks ?
 - ü To answer, we need good outbreak investigations !!!!
 - ü Ducks are silent carriers of HPAI H5N1.
- BUT:
 - Ducks may also show clinical signs and die
 - Lack of field epidemiological evidence to show that, when silent carriers, the viral charge is sufficient to efficiently contaminate other avian species.
 - *(if it was the case)* Lack of field epidemiological evidence to show that the production patterns are such that they did play a role in contaminating other avian species.

Bangkok – 5 October 2006



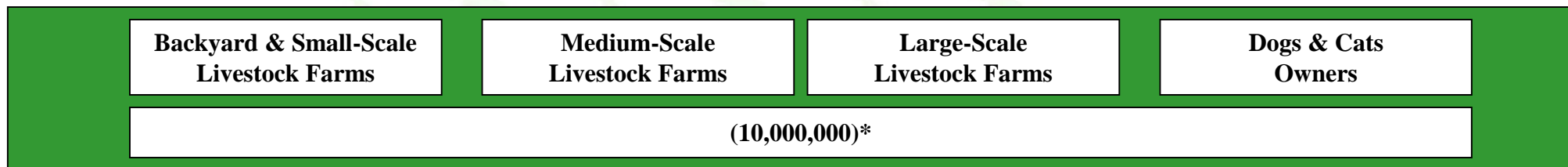
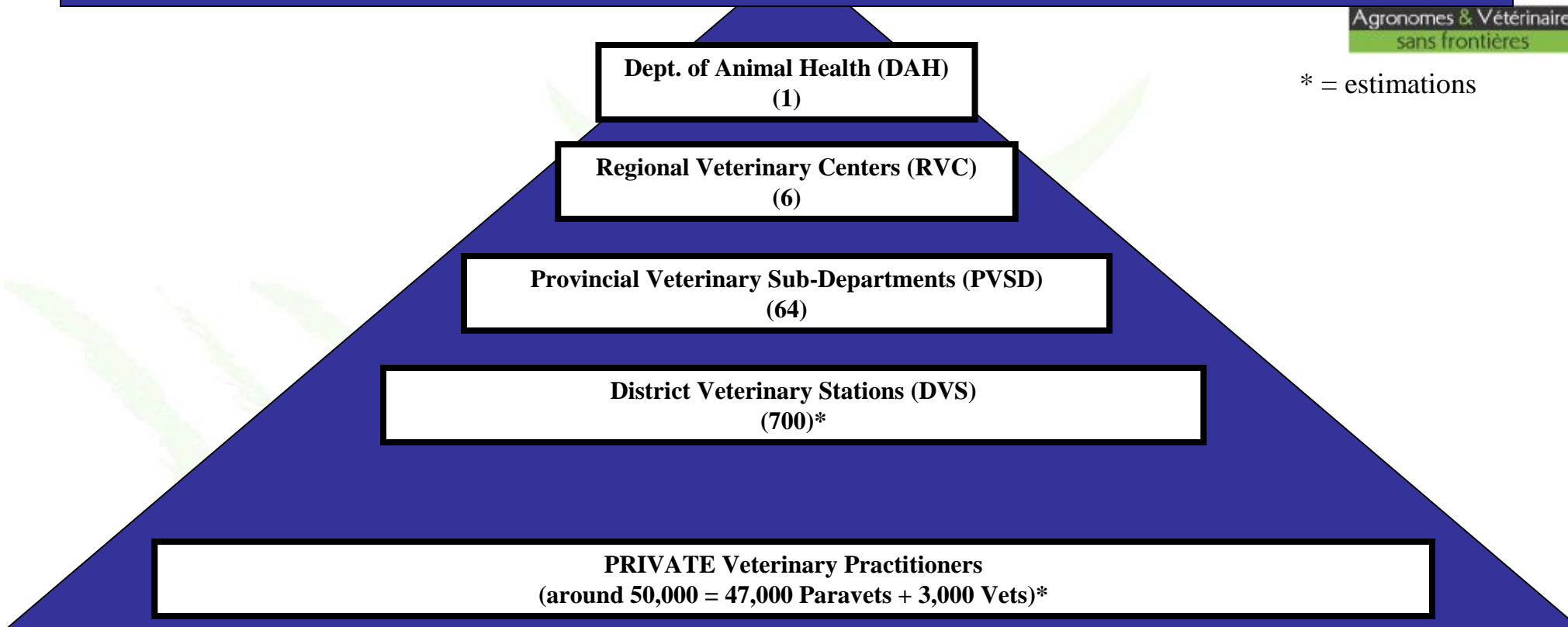
gronomes et Vétérinaires sans frontières (AVSF) - 2006



Bangkok – 5 October 2006

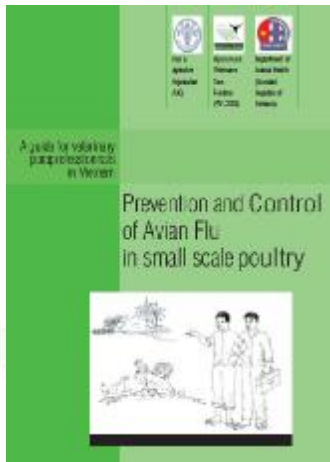


Chain of Veterinary Services in Vietnam



Users of Private Veterinary Services in Vietnam

Remaining Challenges



- Complete the production and dissemination of high quality (scientifically proven guidelines written in a way they can be understood and put into practice
- Need to convince > 40,000 paravets / AHW to transfer messages to < 8 millions farmers (already started by AVSF for 5,000 with support from WB, USAID, SDC & France support)
- Success of behavior changes in farming practices depend on results of pilot field experiences: e.g. “Biosecured Small-Scale Duck Units”
- Research
- Outbreak Investigation
- Training for field public vets, paravets and farmers
- Management of animal movements (if control is not fully possible)
- Involvement of private sector

Bangkok – 5 October 2006